

WEATHER.  
Partly cloudy today and tomorrow;  
little change in temperature.  
Temperature for twenty-two hours  
ending at 10 o'clock last night: high-  
est, 84, at 6 p.m. yesterday; lowest, 70,  
at 2 a.m. yesterday.  
Full report on page 5.

# The Sunday Star.

Member of the Associated Press  
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to  
the use for publication of all news dispatches  
received by it or not otherwise credited to this  
paper and also the local news published herein.  
All rights of publication of special  
dispatches herein are also reserved.

No. 743—No. 27,451.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1919.

FIVE CENTS.

## ROOT PROPOSITION IN ASSURING PEACE, ALSO LIMITS LEAGUE

Former Secretary of State Would Guard  
Sovereignty of Nation.

Suggests Reservations by  
Senate in Ratification.  
Borah Threat of  
Third Party.

A plan whereby the Senate may ratify the peace treaty containing the league of nations covenant, and at the same time eliminate features of the covenant, objectionable to senators, has been drafted by Elihu Root, former Secretary of State and senator from New York.

The suggestions of Mr. Root are contained in a letter addressed to Senator Lodge, republican leader and chairman of the foreign relations committee, and by him made public last night.

Predict It Will Be Adopted.  
That the plan will be adopted by the opponents of the league of nations as at present drafted was widely predicted last night. It is regarded as a solution to the problem of ratification of the peace treaty without delay while preserving the sovereignty of the United States.

These reservations cover Article 10 of the league of nations covenant, which pledges the members of the league to safeguard the territorial integrity of its members; the article providing for the withdrawal of nations from the league, and purely domestic and American questions, including the Monroe doctrine.

The assertion is made by Mr. Root that these reservations can be included in the resolution of consent to the ratification of treaty which the Senate adopts, and that the reservations need not at all delay the final making of peace.

Long-Established Precedent.  
Such reservations, containing expressions of understanding, are in accordance with long-established precedent in the making of treaties, Mr. Root says. He continues:

"When included in the instrument of ratification they will not require a reopening of negotiation, but if none of the other signatories expressly object to the ratification with such limitations, the treaty stands as limited between the United States and the other powers."

The Root plan is regarded as a way out of the maze in which the Senate has found itself with regard to dealing with the peace treaty, and the league of nations. It may not please those who are opposed to any league of nations, but, at least, it should receive their support, since it proposes to do away with those parts of the covenant so far as the United States is concerned, to which they have raised the most serious objection.

The prediction is made that it cannot fail to receive the support of a number of democratic senators.

It gives these senators who have been in sympathy with the idea of a league of nations to preserve peace, but who dislike some of the features of the present league draft, a chance to come forward in support of the treaty.

## Mr. Root's Letter Sent to Mr. Lodge

The letter of Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, to Senator Lodge, containing his recommendations as to how the Senate should meet the difficult situation arising out of the combination of the league of nations covenant with the peace treaty follows:

The Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, Washington, D. C.  
My dear Senator:  
You were good enough to ask that after studying the whole of the proposed treaty with Germany and the amendments already made to the league of nations part of it, I should write you my opinion as to the amendments and as to the action which would be wise, in view of existing international conditions.

Approves Knox Separation Plan.  
I should be glad to see the peace terms and the league of nations covenant separated as proposed in the resolution offered by Senator Knox, so that the latter could be considered by the people of the country without coercion from the necessities of speedy peace.

To avoid repetition, I inclose a copy of a letter which I wrote to Mr. Will H. Hays, March 23, 1919, proposing amendments to the league of nations covenant, and giving the reasons therefor.

The amendments in substance were proposed at about the same time by many Americans familiar with public affairs both in and out of the Senate. The amendments subsequently made in the covenant by the Paris conference, while to some extent dealing with the subjects of the amendments so proposed, are very inadequate and unsatisfactory.

Cites Errors of Omission.  
Nothing has been done to provide for the re-establishment and strengthening of a system of arbitration or judicial decision upon questions of legal right. Nothing has been done toward providing for the revision or development of international law. In these respects principles maintained by the United States without variation for half a century are still ignored, and we are left with a program which rests the hope of the world for future peace in a government of men, and not of laws, following the dictates of expediency, and not of right.

Nothing has been done to limit the vast and incalculable obligation which Article X of the covenant undertakes to impose upon each member of the league to preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and political independence of all members of the league all over the world.

Criticizes Withdrawal Clause.  
The clause authorizing withdrawal from the league upon two years' notice leaves a doubt whether a mere charge that we had not performed some international obligation would not put it in the power of the council to take jurisdiction of the charge as a disputed question and keep us in the league indefinitely against our will.

The clause which has been inserted regarding the Monroe doctrine in the covenant is a dangerous precedent, and its inclusion in the league is a mistake.

## DR. PESSOA GUEST OF VICE PRESIDENT IN BUSY DAY HERE

Calls President Wilson "Incomparable Apostle of League of Nations."

Brazil, President-Elect  
GIVEN GREAT WELCOME

Pays High Tribute to United States—Banquet Culmination of Many Formal Functions.

An impressive welcome tendered Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, president-elect of Brazil, who reached Washington early yesterday afternoon as the invited guest of the nation, culminated last night in a dinner given by Vice President Marshall at the Pan-American building, at which the distinguished guest characterized President Wilson as "the incomparable apostle of the league of nations."

From the time the special train from New York drew into the Union station, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, until the distinguished company sat down in the great banquet hall last night one formal function trod closely upon the heels of another, but today the presidential party will have a more restful time, as they will be the guests of Secretary Daniels on a trip to Mount Vernon aboard the naval yacht Sylph.

Gets Official Welcome.  
At the station the guests were met by Acting Secretary of State Polk, Maj. Gen. E. E. Kuhn, Rear Admiral Caperton and other officials of the State, War and Navy departments. The Marine Band played the Brazilian national air as the party detrained, and a guard of marines lined the route from the train to the waiting automobiles. Preceded by the 1st Squadron of the 11th United States Cavalry, the party moved up Pennsylvania avenue to 15th street, and then north to 1515 K street, the home of Mrs. Benjamin H. Warder, which she has placed at the disposal of the presidential party.

A short time after President-elect Pessoa had reached his temporary home, Acting Secretary Polk called and escorted him to the White House, where he was received by the Vice President, acting for the chief executive of the nation. In the meantime Assistant Secretary of State Phillips and J. H. Stabler, chief of the division of Latin American affairs for the Department of State, called on Mrs. Pessoa and Miss Pessoa, wife and daughter of the president-elect, and escorted them to Wardman Park Hotel, where they were received by Mrs. Marshall. The Vice President and Mrs. Marshall later returned the calls.

Pays Tribute to America.  
The principal event of interest connected with the first day of Dr. Pessoa in Washington was his speech at the banquet last night, where he paid tribute to the position this country took in the world war, and the resultant influence on Brazil. After being introduced by the Vice President, Dr. Pessoa said:

"When I left Brazil last January, and came to the peace conference, without imagining that, three months later, I would be chosen by my fellow citizens to guide them in their destinies, I already wanted to come to the United States on my way home. Your great country has long attracted me. I have for many years dreamed of the day when I should be able to see the United States and to feel the spirit of the American people."

I spoke of our friendship. It was, Mr. Vice President, unnecessary to do so. Brazil's friendship for your glorious country has been, from the very formation of our nation, a fact consecrated by international history, recognized and heralded in every continent. It resulted from moral, intellectual and political ties; from identical feelings of dignity and independence, which are a characteristic trait of our two peoples; from the same tendencies in the advancement of law and other domains of intelligence; from the same ideals of liberty and justice in our home life, and the same elevation of mind and disinterest in our international relations. It was fortified by our admiration for the grandiose task of your expansion in every branch of human activity; by your marvelous power of conception, organization and execution; by your energy; by your daring genius; by the physical and moral formation of your race, so flexible, so vigorous, so rich in noble aspirations, so full of philosophy and practical sense.

Guided by United States.  
"It was illuminated by the irradiation of your schools and your universities; of your admirable Constitution, which we took as the foundation of our political system, and which glorifies, if I may use Lincoln's word, 'A government of the people, for the people, by the people, responsible to the people;'"

The resolution provides for the designation of such other persons as the President may desire to name, equally



## ASK LABOR-CAPITAL CONFERENCE IN D. C.

Representative Kelly and  
Senator Poindexter Intro-  
duce Resolution.

SIMILAR TO STAR'S PLAN

Governmental approval and co-operation in efforts to stabilize conditions of labor in the United States is sought in a resolution introduced in the House by Representative Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania, and in the Senate by Senator Poindexter, authorizing the President to call a national conference in Washington of leading representatives of labor and capital.

Similar to Star's Proposal.  
The conference proposed in the Kelly-Poindexter resolution is precisely along the lines of the conference of capital and labor originally proposed by The Star, the plan having received the endorsement of representatives of both elements of the proposed conference, as well as of state executives, heads of commercial organizations, members of both houses of Congress and others.

Influenced by Visit Abroad.  
"What I learned abroad regarding industrial conditions, however, convinced me that a conference between representatives of capital and labor representatives of capital and labor in this country was the only means of effecting a stabilization of industrial conditions here. I am glad to know that such a conference already has been suggested by The Star, and that it has received the approval of persons in a position to realize the necessity for such a meeting of the two elements. This fact will undoubtedly make it easier to obtain prompt and earnest consideration of the resolution."

Those Advocating Idea.  
Heading the list in the Kelly-Poindexter resolution is Judge E. H. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation. The others named are William Johnston, International Order of Machinists; Frank P. Walsh, late of the industrial board; Charles E. Hughes, War Labor Board; A. B. Garretson, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors; William K. Vanderbilt, Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior; William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; John D. Rockefeller, Samuel Gompers, Daniel Guggenheimer, Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners; J. P. Morgan, Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union; F. S. Peabody, representing bituminous coal mine operators; Frank J. Hayes, president of the coal miners' union; J. Ogden Armour, J. Fitzpatrick, E. L. Stoenbury, Philadelphia street car magnate, and W. D. Mahon, president of the street railway men's union.

The resolution provides for the designation of such other persons as the President may desire to name, equally

Representative Kelly and Senator Poindexter introduced a resolution authorizing the President to call a national conference in Washington of leading representatives of labor and capital.

The resolution provides for the designation of such other persons as the President may desire to name, equally

## PRESIDENT SEES AID TO U. S. IN BRITISH POWER IN LEAGUE

So Regards Colonies' Votes, He Cables Samuel Gompers in Explaining "Not Substantially Important" Changes in Labor Covenant.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 21.—The fact that British colonies have voting power in the league of nations general labor conference will prove a source of strength to the United States. "Instead of an embarrassment," according to a cable message from President Wilson, explaining recent changes in the labor covenant, read at the American Federation of Labor convention here today by Samuel Gompers, leader of organized labor.

In this message, received by Mr. Gompers late today, President Wilson also asserted he believed changes in the labor covenant "were not substantially important, inasmuch as every labor convention adopted by the conference must be submitted to our government for ratification." Thus leaving "the choice of acceptance or rejection in our hands."

Replies to Point Raised.  
After first setting forth in detail the changes—which are similar to those already published and indorsed at yesterday's session of the convention—the President then proceeded to reply to a point raised in a cable sent him by Mr. Gompers. This point, according to the President's reply, now appears in the treaty of peace under article 165.

"I am convinced," read the President's message, "that, except for changes in wording which do not affect the substance and spirit of those (before mentioned) clauses, they remain the same."

"Second. Likewise your protocol to article 19 has been transferred to body of treaty under article 405. The 'resolutions' adopted by the commission do not appear in the treaty, inasmuch as they were merely proposals of separate delegations and not part of the report as unanimously adopted, for incorporation in the treaty."

"Third. A number of changes of form have been through the draft convention to make it conform in phraseology with the covenant of the league of nations as redrafted by the league of nations commission. For example, the words, 'the high contracting parties,' now read 'members and other similar unimportant changes.'"

"Fourth, on April 11 at the plenary conference which adopted the report of the labor commission, Sir Robert Borden made the following remarks: 'This convention is linked in many ways by its terms to the covenant of the league of nations and I think it desirable to make it perfectly plain that the character of its membership and the method of adherence should be the same in the one case as in the other.'"

"He then offered the following which was unanimously adopted by the conference:

Amendments Are Authorized.  
"The conference authorized the drafting committee to make such amendments as may be necessary to have the convention conform to the covenant of the league of nations in the character of its membership and in the method of adherence."

## HUNS SINK NEARLY ALL OF WARSHIPS ALLIES INTERNED

Open Seacocks—Some Killed for Ignoring  
Summons to Boats  
To Surrender.

One Battleship and Four  
Smaller Craft Only Ves-  
sels of 71 Reported  
Afloat.

LONDON, June 21 (by the Associated Press).—The German officers and sailors, forming the complements of the German ships interned at Scapa Flow, sank most of their fleet today. All the big ships, the battleships and battle cruisers, excepting the Baden, and numerous smaller craft were sunk, while others went ashore in a half sunken condition.

Eighteen destroyers were hit by tugs; four are still afloat, while the remainder went under. The wholesale sinking of the German ships, which were surrendered under the terms of the armistice, was carefully arranged by officers and crews. All explosives had been removed, and therefore, the only means of destroying the fleet was by opening the seacocks. The ships went down slowly, with the German flag, which the crews had hoisted, showing at the main masts.

The crews, composed entirely of Germans, under the terms of the armistice, which did not permit the British guards aboard, took to the boats when the vessels began to settle. While making for the shore, the boats were challenged and called upon to surrender. Some of them ignored the summons and were fired upon, a few casualties resulting.

This stroke apparently was an entire surprise, and the first news reached London through a correspondent who was informed by farmers in the neighborhood that they had seen the German ships sinking, with their flags aloft.

The admiralty at first denied the report, but later confirmed it and issued an official statement. The German officers and crew have been made prisoners. None of the officials tonight would offer an opinion as to how they are to be dealt with.

71 Vessels in Fleet.  
When the German high seas fleet surrendered last November and was taken to Scapa Flow, it comprised 9 battleships, 5 battle cruisers, 7 light cruisers and 50 destroyers. As far as is known, all the ships are still at Scapa Flow.

The battleships at Scapa Flow are the Kaiser, Kaiserin, Konig, Albert, Bayern, Markgraf, Kronprinz Wilhelm, Prinzregent Luitpold, Grosser Kurfuerst and the Friedrich der Grosse, averaging about 25,000 tons each. The battle cruisers are the Seydlitz, Hindenburg, Moltke, Von der Tann and Derfflinger.

LONDON (Sunday), June 22.—With regard to the sinking of the German warships in the Scapa Flow, Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, retired, former director of the intelligence department, interviewed by the Weekly Dispatch with regard to the sinking, said:

"It is a branch of the armistice and therefore, almost tantamount to a new treaty, but at this juncture it appears to mean that the Germans intend to sign the peace treaty. It looks like a plan agreed upon in Berlin."

Commander Kenworthy, M. P., told the Dispatch he did not think the sinkings were carried out by order of the German government, but were engineered by a few hotheads sick of existence at Scapa Flow.

Red Flag Signal for Sinking.  
THURSO, Scotland, June 21.—The hoisting of a red flag at noon was the signal for the crews to scuttle the German warships in Scapa Flow. The crews took to the boats and rowed toward the shore. The guard ships fired at the Germans, who jumped overboard and swam ashore, where they were rounded up.

260 ENEMY ALIENS  
ORDERED DEPORTED  
SALT LAKE CITY, June 21.—Instructions from Washington to prepare to accompany 260 enemy aliens from the war prison barracks at Fort Douglas to an Atlantic seaport, from which place they will be deported, were received today by agents of the Department of Justice.

Virtually all of the men asked to be repatriated. The port of embarkation, it is said, is Charleston, S. C.

ALLEGED SMUGGLERS  
ESCAPE INTO MEXICO  
NOGALES, Ariz., June 21.—Three men, one an American and the others Spaniards, said to have been connected with an extensive plot to smuggle ammunition into Mexico, on which charge Joseph Littman, ex-soldier, was arrested last night, escaped today into Mexico.

Littman was arrested while attempting to run an automobile loaded with 18,000 rounds of 30-30 cartridges, 4,000 rounds of 25-30 cartridges and 2,000 rounds of 45 caliber pistol cartridges.

## NEW HUN CABINET IS FORMED, WITH BAUER AS PREMIER

Mueller Minister of Foreign  
Affairs—David, Erzberger  
and Noske on List.

Plan Adequate Policing  
Day Treaty Is Signed

VERMILION, June 21 (by the Associated Press).—Members of the foreign ministry and military authorities attended a meeting at the local prefecture of police today to make arrangements for adequate police measures on the day the peace treaty is signed. The authorities visited the palace this afternoon and examined the plans for police protection previously made by M. Odellie, former prefect of the department of Seine-et-Oise. It was decided to modify these plans considerably. Preparations for policing in and around the palace must be completed by Tuesday.

By the Associated Press.  
BERLIN, June 21.—A new German cabinet has been formed under the premiership of Herr Bauer, formerly minister of labor, with Dr. Hermann Mueller, the majority socialist leader, as minister of foreign affairs. The other members of the cabinet are: Minister of the interior—Dr. Eduard David. Minister of finance and vice premier—Herr Erzberger. Minister of economics—Herr Wislizenus. Minister of labor—Herr Schlicke. Minister of the treasury—Herr Meyer. Minister of posts and telegraphs—Herr Gieseler. Chief of the colonial office—Dr. Baumbach. Minister of national defense—Gustav Noske. Minister of food—Dr. Schmidt. No appointment has been made to the ministry of justice. Herr Meyer, the new head of the treasury department, is a native of Kaufbeuren, Bavaria.

Bauer Is a Socialist.  
Herr Bauer, the new premier, is a socialist and held the post of minister of labor. In the course of his official duties he has had much to do with the striking workmen, and recently brought about a settlement of the general strike in Berlin.

Dr. Mueller has become one of the leaders of the majority socialists since his election to the Reichstag in the national assembly. In recent speech Dr. Mueller declared that the former German emperor was not wanted in Germany and that he "belonged in a pathological ward."

The name of Eduard David has been linked with that of Philipp Scheidemann as one of the leaders of the German socialist party in the Reichstag since before the war. From 1915 to the time of the revolution last November Dr. David in his speeches in the Reichstag opposed a war of conquest by Germany.

Dr. David was a member of the original German delegation to the peace conference, but retired in favor of Herr Landsberg, on account of ill-health.

Mathias Erzberger was head of the German armistice commission and is one of the leaders of the centrist or clerical party.

The famous Reichstag peace resolution, adopted in July, 1917, and declaring for "peace without annexation or indemnity," was the work of Erzberger.

Noske Once Storm Center.  
Gustav A. Noske, became a leading figure in German politics under the republican government set up in Germany with Friedrich Ebert as president. Herr Noske was a storm center early in the year because of his drastic measures as minister of defense in putting down the Spartan uprisings.

He policed the country effectively, but incurred the criticism of those who objected to his firm tactics in dealing with all opposition. Many summary executions followed an order issued by him that all persons found fighting the government forces should be shot immediately. He was mentioned as probable dictator, if it should become necessary to appoint one through the predicted fall of the government some months ago.

Paris Hears of New Cabinet.  
PARIS, June 21 (Havas).—The new German cabinet, according to advice received here from Berlin, probably will be headed by Dr. Eduard David as premier. The other members would be: Minister of finance, Dr. Bernhard Dernburg; minister of justice, Herr Gieseler; minister of the interior, Herr Preuss; minister of revictualing, Dr. Schmidt; minister of public economy, Herr Wislizenus; minister of labor, Herr Bauer; minister of posts and telegraphs, Herr Gieseler; minister of foreign affairs, Count von Bernstorff; minister of national defense, Gustav Noske; colonial